THE GRAY LINE

Souvenir Guide of Portland, Oregon

1955-1956

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Greetings

In an unofficial way the Gray Line Motor Tours, Inc. represents the people of Portland by acting as host to you and we fully appreciate our responsibility and the confidence and trust placed in us.

Every year thousands of tourists come to Portland, and they come to us so that we may show them the "Rose City," the World Famous Columbia River Highway and Mount Hood Loop, and other places of interest about which they have heard so much. We shall continue, as in the past forty-two years, to do everything possible for the pleasure and comfort of our patrons; at all times endeavoring to send them away with pleasant impressions of "The Rose City."

The presentation of this Souvenir Book was made possible through the courtesy and cooperation of the advertisers.

To these we extend our sincere thanks. We also thank the many authorities from whom a great deal of the information contained herein has been derived.

GRAY LINE MOTORS INC.

E. M. O'Connor

Manager

Portland Gray Line Motor Tours

TOUR 1—Mount Hood Loop and Columbia River Highway. We offer the combined Columbia River Highway and Mount Hood Loop as one of the most outstanding one day tours in America. This tour includes the entire length of the Columbia River Highway to Hood River with stops at all points of interest, THE SANCTUARY OF OUR SORROWFUL MOTHER, Crown Point, Vista House, (750 ft. above the Columbia River), Latourell Falls, Wahkeenah Falls, Multnomah Falls, Horsetail Falls, the $150,000,000. Bonneville Dam and Salmon Hatchery, continuing on to Hood River, Oregon and following the Hood River almost to its source on Hood River Glacier on the North slope of Mount Hood. The Tour continues through the Mount Hood National Forest to Timberline Lodge at the 6,000 ft. level of Mount Hood, where forest and glacier meet. Rate $10.00, Fed. Tax $1.00. Leaves daily at 8:30 A.M. Returning at 7:00 P.M. from June 1 to November 15 or longer depending on snow.

TOUR 1A—Complete Columbia River Highway and Mt. Hood Loop Drive with a night at Timberline Lodge (the Million Dollar Hotel at the 6,000 foot level of Mt. Hood). The rate includes lunch, dinner and room with private bath, tub or shower, breakfast and luncheon and a ride on the mile-long Ski Lift to the Glaciers. Rate Single, each $27.50; Double, each $26.50, Fed. Tax $1.00. Leaving 8:30 A.M., returning Second Day 7:00 P.M., Pacific Standard Time.

TOUR 1B—Same Drive as above with two nights at Timberline Lodge. (All Expenses.) This Tour includes two wonderful nights at Timberline Lodge. The rate covers expenses as stated in Tour A. Rate Single, each $43.00; Double, each $40.00, Fed. Tax $1.00. Leaving 8:30 A.M., returning Third Day 7:00 P.M., Pacific Standard Time.

TOUR 2—Columbia River Highway to Bonneville Dam and return. Stops are made at the Sanctuary of Our Sorrowful Mother, Crown Point and the Vista House, Latourell Falls, Wah-Kee-Nah Falls, Multnomah Falls and the $150,000,000.00 Bonneville Dam and Salmon Hatchery where we see the artificial propagation of the famous Columbia River Chinook Salmon in detail at the various stages. This Tour returns to Portland via the recently completed water level highway which affords an awe-inspiring spectacle of the Falls and Vista House and mighty Columbia River. Rate $5.00, Fed. Tax .50. Daily 9:00 A.M. and 2:15 P.M., (five hours) Pacific Standard Time. Winter Schedule Oct. 1 to May 15—10:30 A.M. and 1:00 P.M.

TOUR 5—DeLuxe City Tour. World-renowned Municipal Rose Gardens and International Rose Test Gardens, the Forestry Building—(the world's largest log cabin) and all points of interest on the combined Tours No. 6 and 7. During the Summer Schedule those desiring This Tour at 11:00 A.M. may take the East Side at 11:00 A.M. and West Side at 2:30 P.M. Rate $5.00, Fed. Tax .50. Daily 9:00 A.M. and 2:30 P.M., (four hours) Pacific Standard Time. Winter Schedule Oct. 1 to May 15, 10:00 A.M. Daily.

TOUR 6—West Side City Tour. This is a complete tour of Portland's downtown business section, the finest residential sections situated on the West Side hills, 500 to 1000 feet above downtown Portland. Mt. Hood, Mt. St. Helens, Mt. Rainier and Mt. Adams all are seen from these heights. A visit to the world-renowned Municipal Rose Gardens and International Rose Test Gardens and Forestry Building—(World's Largest Log Cabin). Unsurpassed panoramas of a beautiful city nestling in the Willamette Valley far below us are viewed from many points on this Tour. Rate $2.50, Fed. Tax .25. Daily 9:00 A.M. and 2:30 P.M., (two hours) Pacific Standard Time. Winter Schedule Oct. 1 to May 15, 10:00 A.M. Daily.

TOUR 7—East Side City Tour. We drive along Harbor Drive on the West bank of the Willamette River to view Portland's great fresh water harbor. Continuing through the finest East Side residential sections, visiting Mt. Tabor Park, the site of an extinct volcano from where beautiful views of the City are had. Then to Rocky Butte, a lofty promontory to view the snow covered mountains and the Willamette and Columbia River Valley then on to THE SANCTUARY OF OUR SORROWFUL MOTHER. Rate $2.50, Fed. Tax .25. Daily 11:00 A.M. and 4:30 P.M., Pacific Standard Time. Winter Schedule Oct. 1 to May 15, 12:00 noon.

TOUR 8—Mount Hood Winter Wonderland Tour. We are now operating this Tour from November 1st to June 1st because of the popular demand of many thousands of visitors to Portland during this season who have been unable in the past to avail themselves of a sightseeing trip to Portland's Winter Playground. A stop will be made at Timberline Lodge, where for those who ski, ski clothes and equipment may be rented. (Lunch is not included). Rate $7.50, Fed. Tax .75. Daily leave at 9:00 A.M., Return 5:30 P.M., Pacific Standard Time.

GENERAL INFORMATION—Children under 5 free, if not occupying seats required by others. Ages 5 to 11, half-fare, age 12 and over, full fare.

FACTS ABOUT PORTLAND

The City of Portland was founded in the year 1845 by Mr. Amos L. Lovejoy and Mr. Francis W. Pettygrove, who made the first survey in that year. They were the joint owners of the original Portland claim, and flipped a copper penny for the naming of the new town. As Mr. Pettygrove was from Portland, Maine, and Mr. Lovejoy from Boston, Mass., and Mr. Pettygrove won the toss, the town was named after his home town—Portland, Maine.

Portland covers an area of approximately 70 square miles, is the metropolis of Oregon, and one of the wealthiest cities per capita in the nation. It is situated at the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia rivers and has the only major fresh water harbor on the Pacific Coast, 110 miles from the Pacific Ocean. A 35-foot channel, 500 feet wide, is maintained to the sea, which allows the large ocean going vessels to enter and clear from the very heart of the city, making Portland the trade center for an area of 250,000 square miles. The City of Portland has never defaulted in payment of principal or interest on any of its bonds.

Portland has 1,353 miles of streets of which 1,169 miles are paved. It is a major city in the United States in the manufacture and export of lumber, wheat and hops. It is the second largest wool market in the United States and the first on the Pacific Coast. It leads the Pacific Coast in the manufacture of wool textiles, flour, automatic hoists, locomotives, furniture, pulp and paper. It is the natural export outlet for the canned and dried fruit industry.

Portland has the only major fresh water harbor on the Pacific Coast with 31 miles of waterfront and room to dock 129 ships: also 100 acres of cargo space. There are 3 modern municipal terminals with a municipal grain elevator of 7,400,000 bushel capacity, and 3 private grain elevators. There are tanks for liquid cargoes and modern handling equipment. There are 49 general cargo docks, 32 lumber, 7 grain and flour, 1 coal, and 13 oil. There has been more than $100,000,000 invested in harbor and channel improvements and port facilities. There is an average of 1500 ships in Portland harbor annually exporting cargo at an approximate value of $135,000,000.00. Total tonnage exported in the year 1954 was 8.8 million tons. The harbor and adjoining ports employ 5,000 longshoremen annually at wages of more than 11 million dollars.

The first census of Portland was taken in the fall of 1850 by Daniel O'Neill, a deputy under United States Marshall Joseph L. Meek, who was a famous character in early Oregon history. Mr. O'Neill came to Portland by canoe from Oregon City, and after counting the inhabitants close to the river bank, made his way by trail and over fallen logs to homes in the tall timber, as the streets were mud paths, full of stumps, and there was not a sidewalk in town. Wherever he heard the sound of a hammer and saw, there he went. The census was 821. Portland was incorporated by the territory legislature, by act, February 8, 1851, as Oregon did not become a state until 1859. Since that time Portland has had a remarkably steady growth, and now has within its corporate limits 373,628 people.

It has 77 elementary schools, 9 high schools, and 16 special schools, with 1,955 teachers and 63,187 registered pupils. There are also 29 Catholic schools, 5 Catholic High Schools, 3 colleges, 2 Jr. colleges, 4 professional colleges, University of Portland and the $3,000,000 endowed Reed College, (co-educational).

There is a main Portland Public Library with 18 branches and 280 other distributing points. The Central Library has one of the finest art departments in the United States.

It is an ideal convention city, with ample housing accommodations, 8 class A and 254 other hotels, and over 1500 apartment buildings and rooming houses.

It is the center of the great paved and scenic highway system of the Pacific Coast and the hub of a country noted for its marvelous and varied scenery, fishing and recreational attractions.

Portland has 8 banks, 24 branches, 2 daily newspapers, 51 theatres, 48 hospitals and sanitariums, 21 homes for the aged, 463 churches and missions, 120 public parks, 45 supervised playgrounds, 8 outdoor and 4 indoor bathing pools, 1 archery range, 3 municipal golf courses (54 holes), 4 public golf courses (90 holes), 6 private golf courses (108 holes), a civic stadium with a seating capacity of 31,000 people, a public auditorium, seating capacity of 5,500 people, also the Beaver stadium, baseball park, seating capacity of 12,500.

Located 9½ miles to the northeast of the city is the 1980 acre Portland international airport, served by 7 passenger airlines. A new runway recently completed, 8,800 feet long, is the longest and one of the best on the Pacific coast.

Portland is the medical center of the Northwest and the site of the University of Oregon's Medical School, one of two such institutions north of San Francisco and west of Denver. The Federal Government has completed the Veterans' Hospital at a cost of thirteen million dollars, devoted to the sick and afflicted veterans.

Portland is situated on the average of 175 feet above sea level and has an equable climate being aided by the Japan current in winter and the cool Northwest breezes in the summer. The average minimum and maximum temperatures being 40 and 64 degrees. There is very little snow, scarcely ever an electrical storm, no tornadoes and an average rainfall of 39.92 inches. Average per capita tax in the city $87.63, with 57% of the population owning their own homes.

The water supply, taken from Bull Run Lake on a reserve of 220 square miles in the Mount Hood National Forest, is adequate for a city of two million people. It is 99.4 per cent pure, 54 degrees cold out of the tap on the warmest days, and is used in automobile batteries without distilling.

The Lewis & Clark Expedition

The Lewis and Clark Expedition was authorized by Congress in response to a special message from President Jefferson which he transmitted on January 18, 1803. Congress received the message and promptly voted $2,500.00, the necessary funds.

The purpose of the expedition was to build up a friendly trade with the Indians along the Missouri and westward to the mountains; to attract the fur trade of the Northwest Coast eastward by the overland route; to hasten the settlement of the Mississippi Valley by American pioneers, thus forestalling the intrigues of the English and French; to balk the advance of the Northwest Fur Company in the region of the upper Missouri and Columbia Rivers and to satisfy Jefferson's keen scientific curiosity.

Jefferson selected Meriweather Lewis, a young Virginian whom he had known for years, as the leader of the exploring expedition. Lewis was well educated, a lover of woodcraft and a born leader of men, who knew how to choose and to command his followers. With Jefferson's consent Lewis selected for his associate in command of the expedition William Clark, a younger brother of the Indian fighter George Rogers Clark.

Both Lewis and Clark had served in the army and for their followers they chose men of the military type who were inured to hardship and obedience. Eighteen soldiers were enlisted from the western posts, nine hunters from Kentucky, and Clark took along his negro servant. These men with one exception went through to the Pacific and returned. The exception was Sergeant Charles Floyd who died on the way up the Missouri and was buried where Sioux City, Iowa now stands. The party also included two French interpreters who were familiar with Indian languages and customs. This party was accompanied up the Missouri by sixteen soldiers and watermen as far as the Mandan Villages, where they were sent back.

Toward the winter of 1803 the party was assembled at St. Louis and went into camp on the Illinois shore at the mouth of the DuBois River. Captain Clark passed the time until spring building boats and arranging the minute details of the trip, while Lewis diligently gathered whatever information he could obtain from traders and trappers along the route up the Missouri.

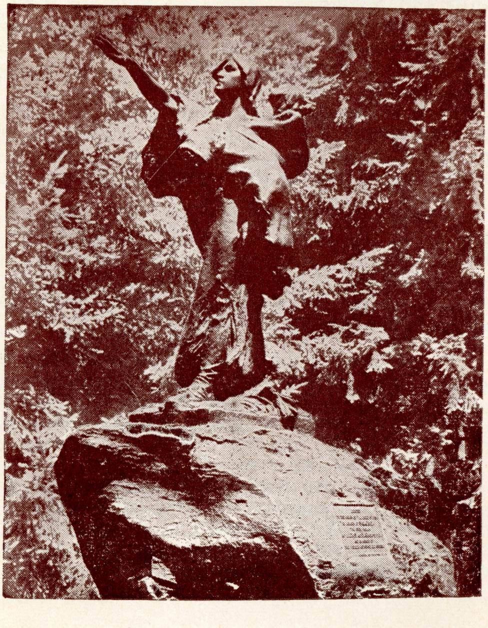
On May 14, 1804, the expedition began its voyage in three boats, a large one of twenty-two oars and two small craft, one with seven oars and the other with six. At the end of October they reached the villages of the Mandan Indians where they built a primitive log fort.

They left the hospitable Mandans on April 7, 1805, and struck westward, following the course of the upper Missouri and passed the mouth of the Yellowstone and great falls of the Missouri on August 12, 1805. Shortly afterwards they encountered the Shoshone Indians who supplied them with horses for the long and difficult overland trail to the Columbia.

The welcome of the expedition was made warmer among the Shoshones by Sacajawea, the wife of Charboneau, one of the interpreters, who had joined the party at the Mandan villages. Sacajawea was a Shoshone whom the Mandans had taken captive in her girlhood and her brother happened to be one of the leading chiefs of her people when Lewis and Clark came among them. There was great joy over her return after so many years and naturally she was able to secure many favors for the explorers. From the Shoshone country the party crossed the Bitter Root Mountains to the mouth of the North Fork of the Clearwater River, which they reached in October, 1805. At the mouth of the Clearwater the party built five canoes in which they embarked on the 7th of October, leaving their horses with the friendly Nez Perce Indians who had given the famished party food on their arrival at the Clearwater. They voyaged down the Clearwater to the Lewis or Snake River, then down the Snake to the Columbia and finally down the Columbia to the mouth, which they reached on November 7, 1805.

Three miles from the mouth of the Lewis and Clark River the party built a shelter from the winter rains, naming it Fort Clatsop and passed the time until March 23, 1806, when they started homeward. Just six months from the time they left the Pacific, they reached St. Louis, having completed, with admirable ability and success, one of the crowning achievements of history.

SACAJAWEA
wife of
CHARBONEAU
who gained
many favors
for the
LEWIS &
CLARK
EXPEDITION



PORTLAND . . .

Portland for the major portion of her existence has been known as the City of Roses. Beautiful homes and gardens soon supplanted the site of her original frontier settlement. The first move to establish the rose as a civic asset and evidence of culture was in 1888 when a few enthusiastic amateurs gathered to exhibit the products of their gardens. This was Portland's first rose show, and since then an exhibition has been held annually under the auspices of the Portland Rose Society, thus making it the oldest exclusive rose show in the United States.

World Famous Rose Test Gardens in Portland West Side Park

The Municipality itself, through its Bureau of Parks plays an important part in the encouragement of rose culture. A number of the parks maintain large rose gardens. At Washington park, located on the hills overlooking the city, giving an unobstructed panorama of more than two hundred miles in extent may be seen one of America's most beautiful rose gardens. The main top terrace is devoted to display beds of roses, each variety in separate beds, conveniently labeled for the observant visitor. Another section is the garden of the Royal Rosarians. Each member of that notable organization being assigned a special rose to be planted in this garden, making another display of more than two hundred varieties. A Rose Cascade, about a thousand feet long and pitching over a series of terraces form a wonderful picture. Another feature of the garden is a rose

Theatre for Rose Pageants and similar events. The stage is three hundred feet long and one hundred feet wide. The wings being formed of Port Orford cedar, clipped to a height of twelve feet. The seats are a natural amphitheater set into the hill covered with heavy turf. Another and perhaps the widest known section is the International Rose Test Gardens which the City of Portland owns and operates. Here are gathered from many countries the best creations of modern hybridists, in open competition for those coveted awards so necessary—if not to the life of the rose—at least to its World-wide distribution. Portland awards have gone to many foreign countries and States of America.

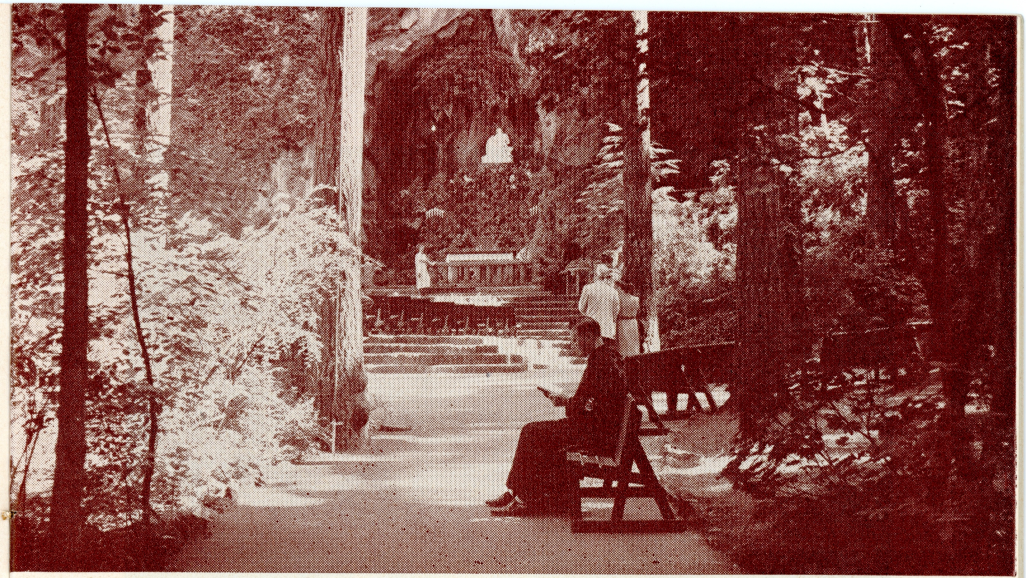
The Rose Festival is held the second week in June each year. As many as 100,000 blooms are used in the decoration of some of the floats.

Portland is located in Multnomah County. Multnomah County has an approximate land area of 300,800 acres. The population of Oregon has increased 50% since 1945. Multnomah County has had a larger proportionate increase than any other county. There are about 2900 farms in Multnomah County, largely devoted to specialty crops, such as bulb farms, nursery stock holly, on comparatively small farms (average 30 acres). The truck crops consist of carrots, beets, cabbage, broccoli, parsnips, lettuce, potatoes, and similar crops. Multnomah County has in addition approximately 17,000 acres of hay and forage crops; 5500 acres in small grains and corn for canning; 4000 acres in small fruits, raspberries, strawberries and brambles and 1600 acres of special horticulture crops.

Chinook Indians were the first to use the site of Portland as a port. They found it a good place to tie up their canoes on trading trips between the Columbia and Willamette river, and cleared about an acre of ground gathering wood for their campfire.

The manufacture of lumber was one of the earliest industries established in Portland, and the City of Portland, now ranks first in the world in the manufacture and export of lumber. The State of Oregon has one-fifth of the entire stand of timber in the United States, approximately 380,000,000,000 feet. In helping to preserve this (one of the finest stands of Douglas Fir, Spruce, Hemlock, Cedar and Pine in the world today), the United States Forest Service, aided by the State of Oregon and private interests, is setting out more than 1,000,000 young trees each year. Some of the finest pine nuts or seeds for reforestation are obtained from squirrels' nests (as much as 200 pounds to one nest), which are replaced by wheat or corn.

New plantings in Tillamook Burn being done by high school students.



The Grotto, hewn from solid rock in a moss-covered cliff rising 150 feet heavenward, and many other sights that will live in the memory of the visitor. Amphitheater shown in foreground.

Sanctuary of Our Sorrowful Mother

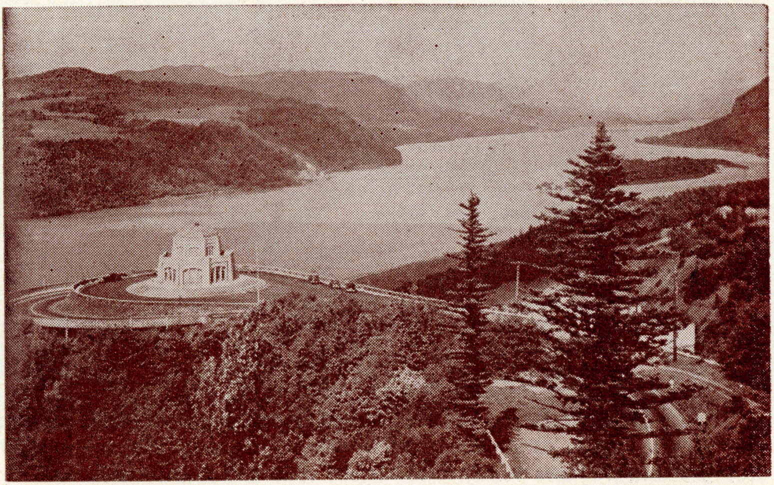
The National Sanctuary of Our Sorrowful Mother, one of the most beautiful Marian shrines in the world, is located in Portland at N. E. Skidmore Avenue and Sandy Boulevard.

This renowned pilgrimage center was established by the Servite Fathers in 1924 as a National Memorial to Motherhood. Reverently dedicated to the Virgin Mother of God and of Men, it holds Mary aloft as the ideal and fairest representative of all mothers.

The Sanctuary, covering some 60 acres, is arranged on two levels separated from each other by a massive granite cliff, 150 feet high. An elevator takes visitors quickly and conveniently from one level to the other.

The central attraction on the lower level is Our Lady's Grotto (see back cover), 30 feet wide, 30 feet deep, and 50 feet high, hewen out of rock at the base of the ancient, moss-covered cliff. The Grotto altar is surmounted by a Carrara marble replica of Michaelangelo's famed **Pieta** representing Our Sorrowful Mother holding the Crucified in her lap. Approaching the Grotto through winding paths, shaded by giant firs and pines, one beholds an awe-inspiring statue of the Sacred Heart, the 14 bronze Stations of the Way of the Cross, St. Philip's Retreat, and a life-size representation of Christ on the way to Calvary.

The upper level is charmingly beautiful with its gardens and woodland. Along its winding pathways, one inspiring scene after another graciously presents itself—St. Joseph's Grove, where a picture-story in finely executed white Carrara marble reveals the life of the Holy Family in terms of the joys and sorrows of the Humble Carpenter; the Monastery and Rose Gardens; the little Chapel of St. Anne, containing an interesting collection of Madonna paintings. Here too is the vine-clad grove called The Way of the Mother, where the Seven Sorrows of Mary are depicted in a series of exquisite, life-like wood carvings. Finally, at the peak of the cliff, 200 feet directly above the Grotto, stands a beautiful bronze heroic statue of Mary Our Mother, Patroness of the Sanctuary.



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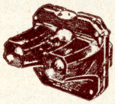

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Operated by Jack and Myrtle Lee Flaucher

Log of the Columbia River Highway and Mount Hood Loop Drive

GRAY LINE MOTOR TOURS of the Columbia River Highway and Mount Hood Loop leave the Gray Line office at Broadway and Stark Streets. Tour the Burnside Bridge, opened to traffic the 21st day of May, 1926. This bridge spans the Willamette river, pronounced Will-am'-et, an Indian word signifying Green Waters. The Willamette river flows into the Columbia river twelve miles to the north of this point.

Nine bridges span the Willamette River within the corporate limits of Portland, seven vehicle bridges, one combination vehicle and railroad bridge (the vehicle and street railway operating on the upper deck and the rail traffic on the lower deck), and one railroad bridge.

The City of Portland is built along both banks of the Willamette river. Three-fifths of the area of the City is on the east side of the Willamette, where seventy per cent of the population live, yet seventy-five per cent of the retail business of Portland is transacted on the west side of the river, where the shopping district, hotels and transportation depots are located.

1.6 MILES, 19th and Sandy Boulevard, home of the internationally famous Jantzen Swim Suits . . . Sweaters . . . Sun Clothes . . . Tee Shirts . . . Brassieres . . . Girdles — all so well advertised through the use of the Red Diving Girl emblem. In the Portland-Vancouver area alone they turn out about 15,000 Swim Suits and Sweaters a day, employing about 1,500 girls. Four other U. S. Plants (plus 16 Foreign Factories from Sydney, Australia to Johannesburg, South Africa) turn out many thousands more each day for Jantzen sportswear fans the world over.

4.3 MILES, 57th and Sandy Boulevard; Bronze of George Washington, given to the City of Portland by Doctor Henry Waldo Coe in 1927.

5.1 MILES, 82nd Avenue and Sandy Boulevard; the eastern boundary line of Portland, where the Shrine Hospital for crippled children is located. Crippled children, regardless of color or creed, may enter and remain until cured, if a cure is possible, absolutely free.

5.2 MILES, The Sanctuary of our Sorrowful Mother. A National monument to Mary Our Heavenly Mother, and to motherhood in general. One of the world's most beautiful Marian shrines. Situated in a unique setting of natural charm, the Sanctuary offers the tourist a sight comparable to the most gorgeous vistas in America. It is replete with statuary investitures, all the work of famed European masters. There are the thirty-four wood carvings which have been praised by critics and art lovers since they were erected 20 years ago, the heroic bronze statue of Mary Our Mother—masterpieces of Joseph Cassioli of Florence, Italy; the large bronze statue of Christ on His Way to Calvary, and the marble statue of St. Philip. The Grotto, hewn from rock at the base of a moss-covered cliff rising 150 feet heavenward, and many other inspiring sights will live in the memory of the visitor.

12.2 MILES, Multnomah County Poor Farm, one of the few institutions of its kind that is practically self-supporting.

Mount Hood may be seen directly ahead, elevation 11,245 feet, snow-covered the entire year, with eleven eternal glaciers. To the

left Mount St. Helens, elevation 9,671 feet, also snow-covered the entire year. The Indians called Mt. St. Helens "Big Smoke" in the day-time and "Big Fire" at night, as late as 1826. (From Dr. John McLoughlin's Log).

14.2 MILES, Troutdale, Oregon. Troutdale was founded the same year Portland was incorporated as a city by the Territorial Government in 1851, as the State of Oregon was not admitted to the Union until 1859.

15.1 MILES, Lower Sandy Bridge and Sandy River, first named Quicksand River by the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1806, is fed by the glaciers of Mount Hood. It flows into the Columbia about one mile to the north of the highway and is well known for the smelt run which occurs the latter part of March or early April each year. The smelt, a salt water fish, six to eight inches in length, come up the Columbia and turn into this river to spawn because of the sandy bottom. They run in such great numbers that it is possible to dip them out in quantities ranging from one fish to twenty pounds of fish to the dip.

Corbett, the road cuts between the cliffs and the waters of the Sandy River. The Sandy River was discovered by Lieut. William Braughton on October 30, 1792 and named Barings River for an English family. Lewis and Clark passed this point on November 3, 1805.

17.5 MILES, Upper Sandy Bridge. The Viking Club and Park to the right.

23.1 MILES, Hill Memorial. Fifty-ton monument of twice fused granite was dedicated May 13, 1932, in honor of Samuel Hill, "Road Builder," through whose untiring efforts this modern scenic highway was built.

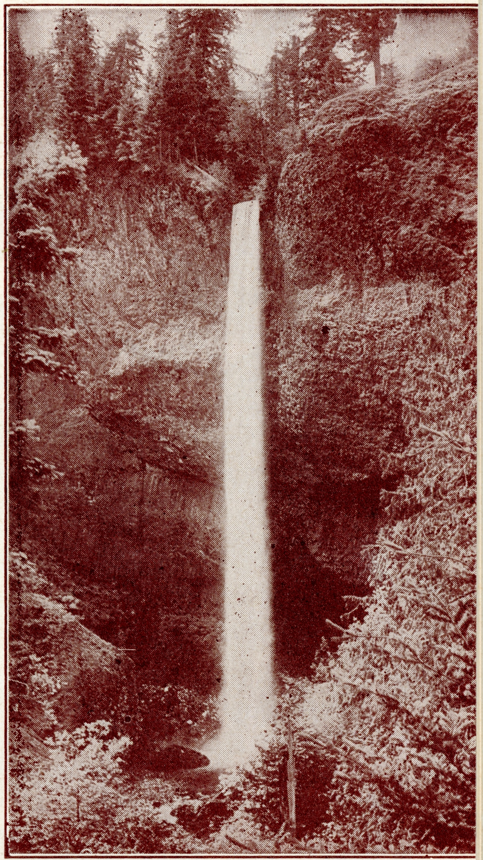
23.3 MILES, The Summit, 925 feet above the river, the highest point reached on the Columbia River Highway drive. Here are remarkable Douglas Fir Trees, whose branches, short and numerous, indicate their battle with the winds. From here is an especially fine view of Crown Point and the picturesque grandeur of the Columbia River Gorge.

Captain Robert Gray named the Columbia River after his ship, "The Columbia Rediviva," on May 10, 1792. He was an American Navigator and ship captain from Boston, in the employ of a firm of New England merchants and entered the river May 11, 1792. The Columbia was first referred to as the "Oregon," or "Great River of the West," by John Carver, a native of Connecticut in a book he wrote in 1778. (The name "Oregon" can be traced to Carver's books of travels and to no other source.) This mighty river, which has its source in the Canadian Rockies, is the second largest navigable river in the United States. It drains an area of more than a quarter of a million square miles in Canada and the seven western states.

24.5 MILES, Crown Point and the Vista House, was called "Thor's Crown." From here, the very brow of a beetling basalt cliff, 725 feet high, there is a wonderful view of fully 35 miles up and down the mighty Columbia. Across in Washington, may be seen Silver Star mountain and Mount Zion, an extinct volcano. The Vista House is a wonderful pioneer memorial of stone and marble, with its encircling parapet, which shows white in its magnificent setting and background of basalt cliffs.

The large rock below, called "Woot Lat" or Rooster Rock by the Indians, is a jutting pinnacle of basalt.

28 MILES, Shepperd's Dell, a beautiful park of eleven acres, with a 140-foot waterfall that seems to gush out of the solid rock. Mr. George Shepperd, though of limited means, refused to sell this beauty



Latourell
Falls
A
Tumbling
Cascade
of Water
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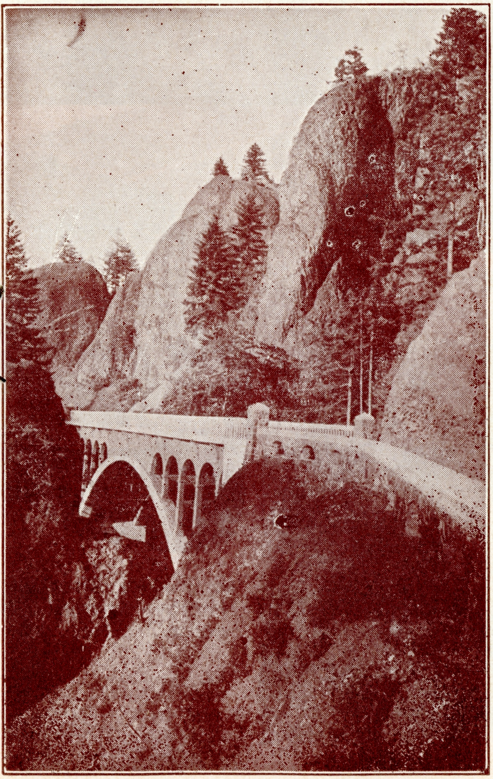
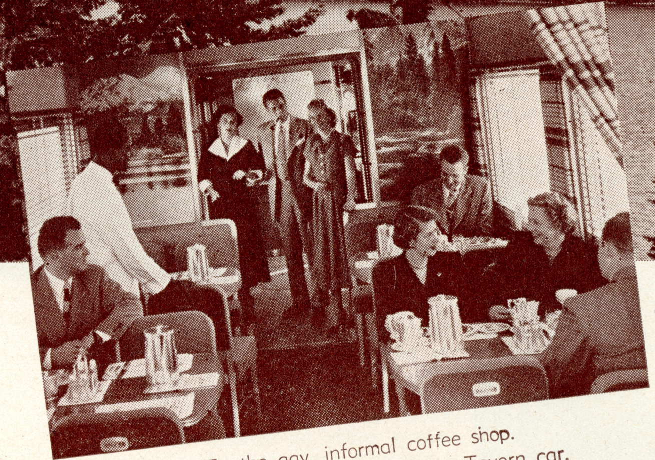


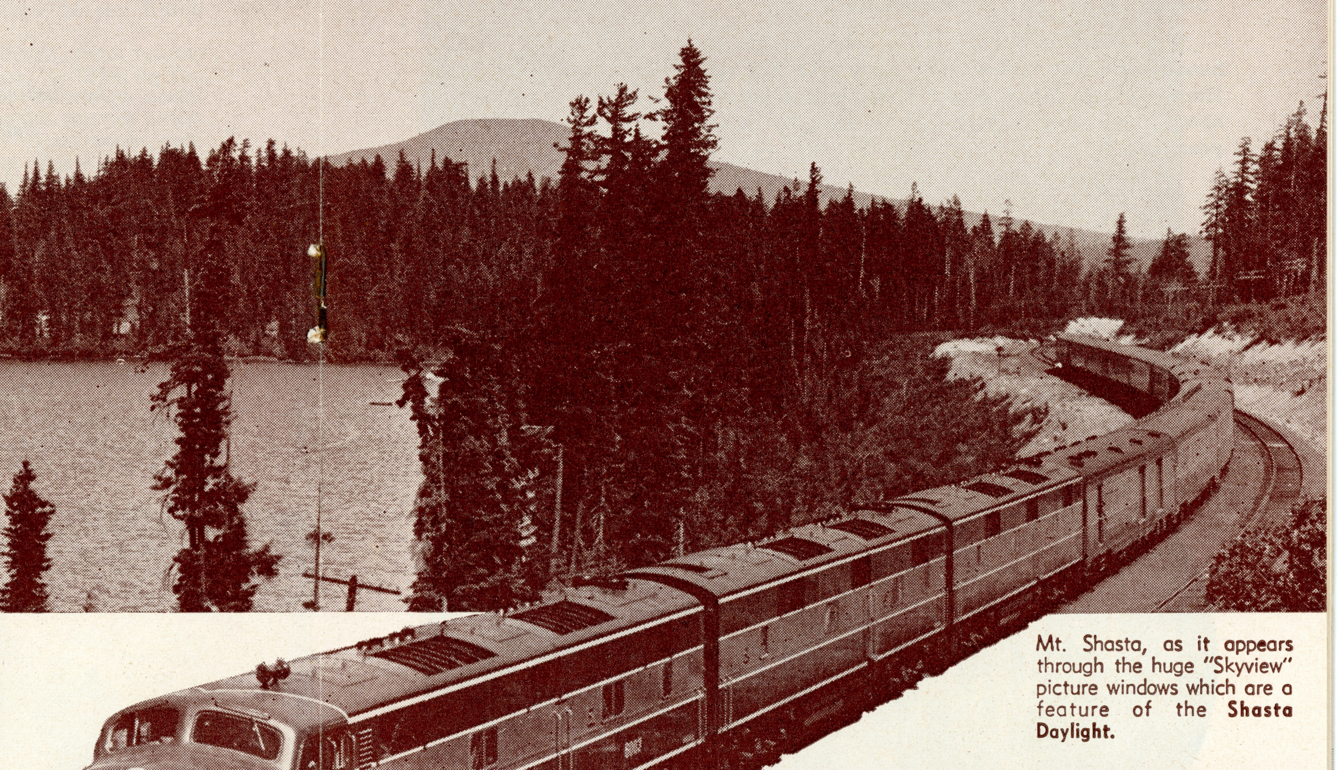
Shepperd's
Dell
and its
beautiful
bridge

The Shasta Daylight

SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S SENSATIONAL NEW STREAMLINER BETWEEN PORTLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO



ABOVE—the gay, informal coffee shop.
BELOW—the colorful Timberline Tavern car.

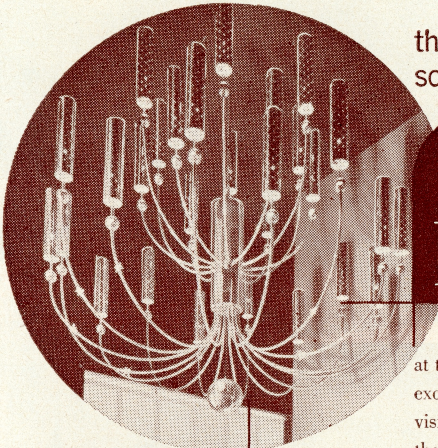


The **Shasta Daylight** swings around the shore of Odell lake, mile high and deep blue, in the Oregon Cascades.

Mt. Shasta, as it appears through the huge "Skyview" picture windows which are a feature of the **Shasta Daylight.**

spot which his wife loved, but donated it with the falls of Shepperd's Dell to the public as a perpetual memorial to her. The concrete bridge at this point spans the chasm 150 feet wide and 140 feet deep. The single arch span is 100 feet long. East of here are four enormous dome-shaped rocks, the one around which the Highway winds is called "Bishop's Cap" or "Mushroom Rock."

28.5 MILES, Forest Hall, below which are a number of high basaltic needles known as "Speelyei's Children," or the Pillars of Hercules." On top of one of these, called needle rock, grows a fir tree about forty feet high, which is said to be more than one hundred years old.



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luncheon, dinner or late supper at this beautiful new restaurant adds exciting significance to your portland visit. celebrated menu specialties for the gourmet . . . flawless service for leisurely dining . . . in "delightfully different" french surroundings.

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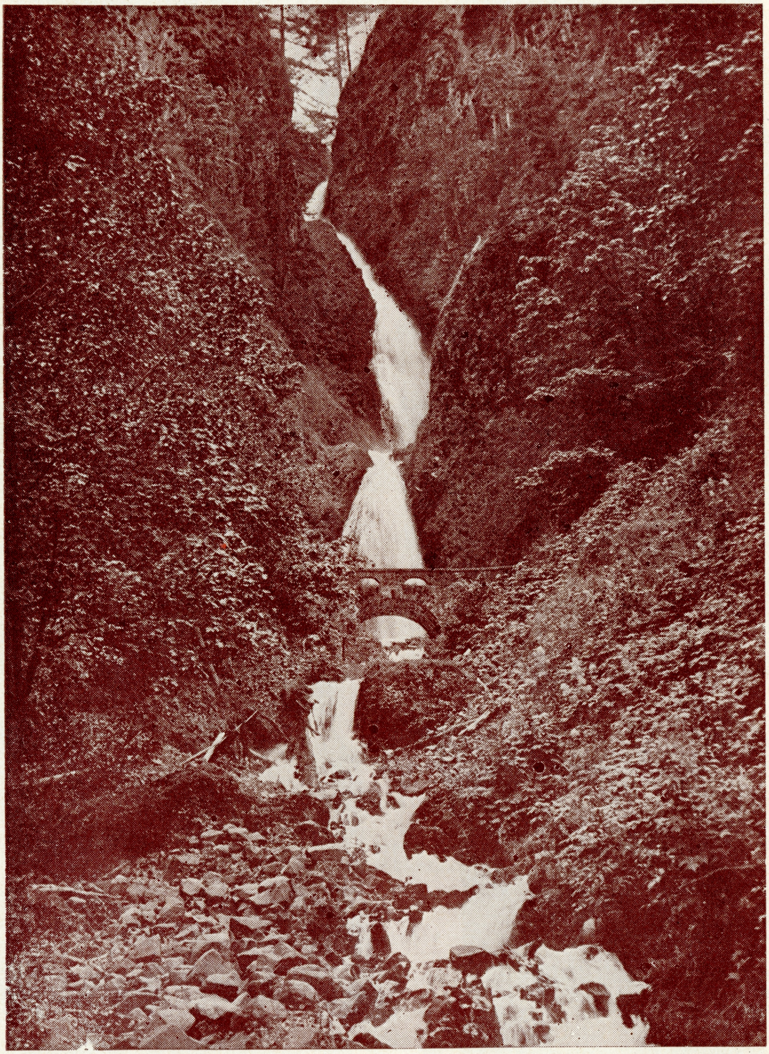
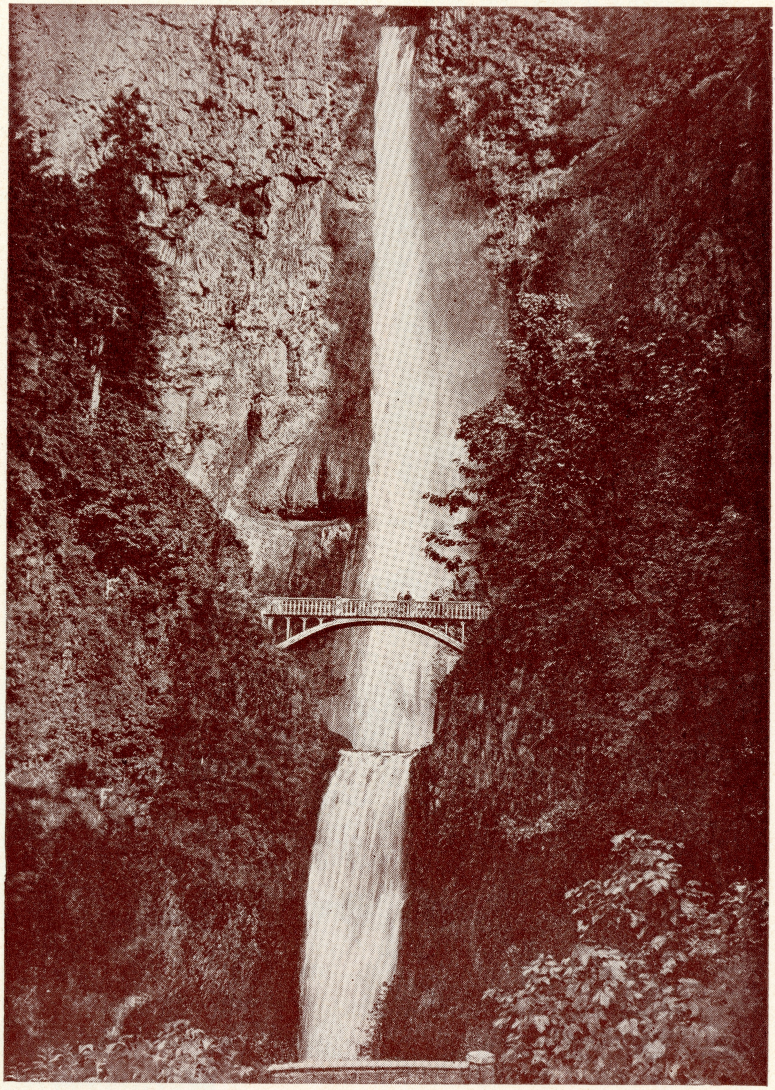


Wah-Kee-Nah Falls

32.2 MILES, Wah-Kee-Nah Falls flows from a mountain basin spring one and nine-tenths miles above where it breaks over, to alternately drop and cascade 242 feet to the highway. Wah-Kee-Nah means "Most Beautiful," and was the name of a daughter of a Yakima Indian chief. This falls is in a park of 749 acres, called "Benson Park."



Inspiring — Ever Spectacular — Multnomah Falls

32.7 MILES, Multnomah Falls, the second highest falls in the United States (620 feet), was named for Chief Multnomah, the legendary Indian Chieftain, who is supposed to have been the only Indian Chief successful in banding the warlike tribes together with a Peace Pact. Multnomah Falls has its source in Larch Mountain, an extinct volcano, at an elevation of 4,905 feet.

America's Most Beautiful Falls . . . .

A TRUE SETTING FOR THE DELIGHTFUL LUNCH OR DINNER YOU WILL ENJOY HERE

Here nestled in the majestic splendor of the world-famous Columbia River Highway . . . just 31 miles from Portland . . . you will find the most photographed falls in all the Northwest. Here, too, you will find hospitality matched nowhere in all the world.

Our restaurant features Salmon and Steak dinners, fountain and luncheon service. Reservations made for travel tours—no matter how small or large. Modest prices prevail at all seasons. Visit the Trail Room Bar. We also boast the West's outstanding Gift Shop with true Oregon and Northwest gifts.

Visit . . . Relax . . . Eat at Scenic

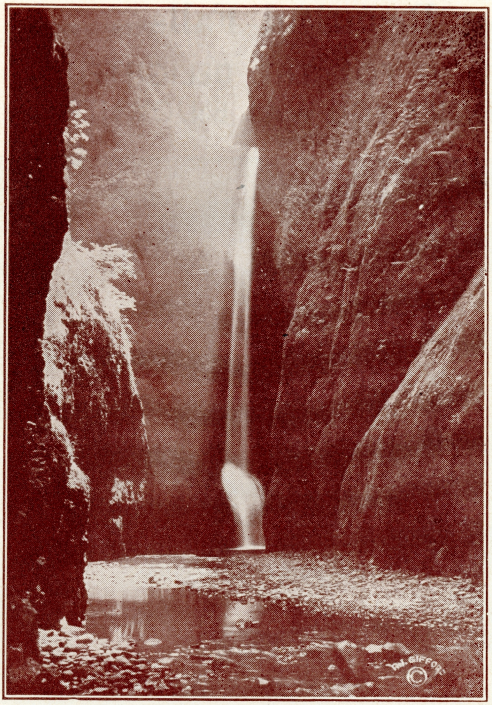
MULTNOMAH FALLS
Restaurant and Lodge

OPEN ALL YEAR AROUND

See Multnomah Falls Illuminated from Dusk to Dawn

OFFICIAL GRAY LINE STOP

BREAKFAST — LUNCH — DINNER — PARTIES — BUFFETS



Oneonta Gorge — The Falls are hidden in a narrow gorge, the walls covered with flowers and mosses

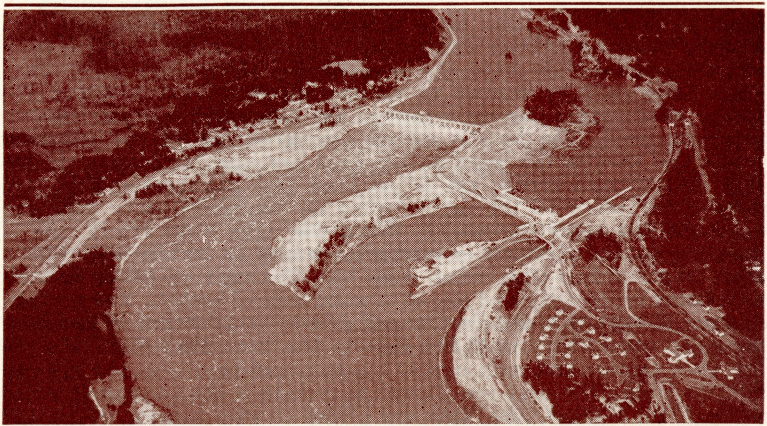
The beautiful lodge is open the year around. There are four large fireplaces in the lounge room and dining rooms, which are situated on the second floor, and one of the largest and most complete curio shops in the West, where real Indian curios and scenic views of Oregon are shipped to all parts of the world.

34.8 MILES, Oneonta Gorge. Oneonta Falls is almost hidden in the depths of this narrow gorge, which seems to be a fissure in the mountain. Beautiful flowers and mosses cling to the rocks on each side of the gorge, and in the walls may be seen fossil trees that were caught in the lava flow in past ages.

35.1 MILES, Horsetail Falls, a tumbling sheet of water drops 176 feet over the cliff of columnar basalt, throwing its spray upon the highway.

36.6 MILES, St. Peters Dome and Cathedral Point, with their embattled towers of basaltic rock, 2,000 feet above the Columbia, are clearly seen on the right. There is no more impressive spectacle in America.

38 MILES, Beacon Rock, elevation 850 feet, a great monolith, probably a basaltic lava plug through an old volcanic cone. It covers ten and one-half acres at the base. It was named Beacon Rock by the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the first white people to explore this country. An excellent trail, 4,500 feet in length, was constructed to the summit by Mr. Biddle who owns the property. Now a state park.



Bonneville Dam which supplies the northwest with hydro-electric power

39.1 MILES, McCord Creek Bridge, from which an excellent view of Elowah Falls (289 feet) may be had.

40.2 MILES, Moffet Creek Bridge. The length of the span is 170 feet, with a rise of 17 feet. This bridge demonstrates the expansion of concrete, as it is four inches higher at the center on a hot day than on a cold day.

41.6 MILES, Bonneville, Oregon, named for Captain Bonneville, hero of Washington Irving's book of that name.

The Bonneville State Fish Hatchery, said to be one of the largest hatcheries in the world for the artificial propagation of the Royal Chinook, Sockeye and other salmon. Ten to twenty million Chinook and Sockeye salmon are released each year, at fingerling size, to make their way to the sea. The total output for this and the other sixteen hatcheries in the State of Oregon is about 85,000,000.

All Gray Line passengers are taken through this hatchery, where the artificial propagation of the salmon is explained in detail.

The salmon matures in the ocean, returning to fresh water at an average of four years to spawn, in most cases returning to the headwaters of the parent stream from which they have been hatched. The male, as well as the female, salmon die after spawning. Death results from the cuts and bruises they receive in surmounting the obstacles in the small streams tributary to the Columbia, and lack of food, as they do not eat in fresh water on their way to the spawning grounds.

For instance, the Chinooks are released at eight to twelve months, at fingerling size (about the size of a small sardine), through Tanner Creek into the Columbia, from where they make their way to the ocean. The waters of Tanner Creek have been diverted to flow through the hatchery for use in the forty-five ponds.

Before releasing the small salmon, a certain number are marked by clipping part of the fins, which is done by girls with manicuring clippers. This is done to determine the percentage that return. A large percentage of these salmon return up the Columbia and turn into the hatchery of their own accord, through the little stream from which they have been originally released, into the storage pond. They allow forty or fifty salmon to go through into what is called the taking pond, where the male salmon are taken out and put into an adjoining pond. The female salmon are taken one by one and bent across the knee to see whether the eggs are ripe for taking. If the eggs do not come freely, she is put back into the storage pond and allowed to return to the taking pond on successive days until the eggs are just right for taking. When the eggs come freely, she is put on a wooden platform or taking stage and hit on the head with a short length of iron pipe, which stuns her. The eggs are taken through an incision in the belly and placed in a galvanized bucket. The average number of eggs to a female Chinook salmon is 4,700 and it has been known to run as high as 11,000 eggs to one fish. They then take the live male salmon and strip him of his milt, and pour over the eggs to fertilize them. The eggs are allowed to remain in the buckets of water and milt for a short time, then are placed in wire baskets, about 12" x 5" deep, set in troughs of cold running water, where they hatch out in fifty to seventy days, the length of time depending entirely upon the temperature of the water.

The eggs require 900 heat units to hatch, one heat unit being one degree above freezing for each twenty-four hour period. For instance, if the water remained at an average temperature of fifty degrees for fifty days, that is the length of time the eggs would require to hatch. The salmon forms in the egg and emerges from the shell tail first, the egg sac remaining attached to the belly of the little fish, providing it with food for a period of four to five weeks. At this time, the egg sac, being partly absorbed, the little fish are placed in the big ponds in the open to develop. Their feed consists of the ground parent salmon, which has been preserved in cold storage, smelt, salmon eggs and condemned canned salmon, all ground to a paste.

More than ninety per cent of the eggs taken at this hatchery are hatched and returned to the Columbia at fingerling size, able to care for themselves, whereas in the natural process of spawning the percentage that reach fingerling size is very low, due to the natural enemies of the salmon. Trout, Jack Salmon and even garter snakes eat the eggs and little salmon in the egg sac stage, in great quantities.

It is estimated that a salmon gains twenty pounds in weight for each year it remains in the ocean after its fourth year.

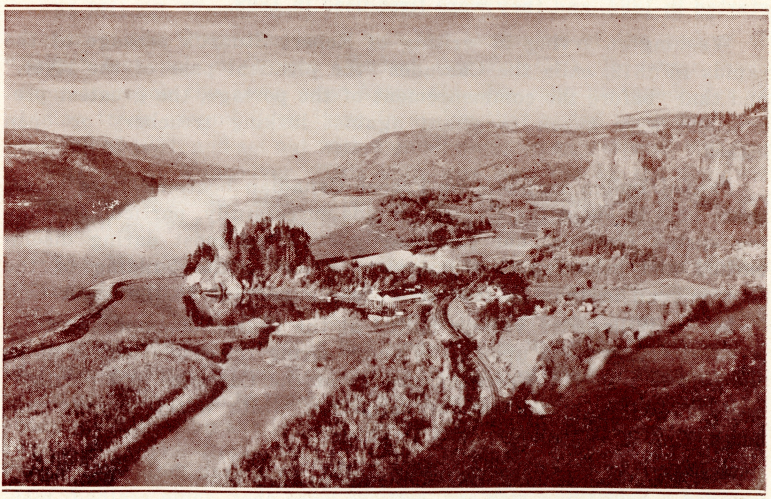
43 MILES, Bonneville Dam, with its powerhouse, ship locks and fishways, was built at a cost of $150,000,000 under the supervision of the War Department, U. S. Army Engineers. The dam proper is 1090 feet long, 200 feet thick at the base, and rises 170 feet above the lowest foundation. Eighteen gate openings are set between reinforced concrete piers and a service roadway surmounts the structure.

Each gate is in two sections so that either half or the whole may be moved at one time by two traveling Gantry cranes. The spillway is designed to pass a flood of 1,600,000 second-feet, 37 per cent greater than the highest recorded flood, that of 1894. The dam is in two sections, united in mid river by Bradford Island.

The powerhouse structure was built to house eleven hydroelectric generating units of 43,200 kilowatts each and a 4,000 kilowatt service unit, ten of which are in operation. The head of water available at the powerhouse varies from thirty to sixty-three feet. The main transformers step the voltage up from 13,800 to 110,000 volts for transmission. The ship lock (largest single lift passage in the world), was designed to accommodate ocean-going vessels upon completion of an authorized 27-foot channel between Vancouver, Wash., and the dam. The lock is 76 feet wide by 500 feet in length and has a vertical lift of sixty-six feet at extreme low water. All dam machinery is electrically driven.

To provide for migration of fish over the dam three sets of ladders and three double fish locks were installed. The fish locks are vertical hydraulic chambers, twenty feet by thirty feet each. In operation, fish enter the lower gate at the elevation of the lower pool, additional water is admitted and they are raised to the level of the upper pool. A submerged sloping platform rises beneath the fish to assure their exit. With the locks in pairs, the movement of fish is practically continuous. Passes permit fingerlings to cross the dam downstream after the spawning season.

Permanent structure at the dam site require 800 acres of land and perpetual flowage easements have been secured on about 5,200 acres in two Washington counties and three Oregon counties. Con-



Rooster Rock
Typical Columbia River Highway Scene

struction of the dam made necessary the raising and relocation of both the Union Pacific and Spokane and Seattle railway tracks.

43.1 MILES, Summit or Eagles' Nest. This is thought to be the southern end of the fabled "Bridge of the Gods," which according to the Indian legend, so well told by Balch in "The Bridge of the Gods," once spanned the mighty Columbia. Across the Columbia, Table Mountain (elevation 3,420 feet), is said to be the north pier.
43.2 MILES, Eagle Creek (in the Mount Hood National Forest Reserve of 1,250,000 acres), has ten beautiful waterfalls.

43.6 MILES, Multnomah and Hood River County Line. The initial road work on the Columbia River Highway in Hood River County was performed by honor men from the Oregon State Penitentiary.

44.0 MILES, Sheridan's Crossing. Across the river in Washington is a reproduction of the old block house built by Lieut. H. C. Hodges to afford protection for settlers and emigrants along the old portage tramway, built the winter of 1853 and 1854. The original portage road, built by Mr. Bradford, was a wooden tramway, over which a stout mule drew a box car.

On March 8th, 1856, during the Yakima Indian War, Lieut. Phil Sheridan, stationed at Fort Vancouver, here commanded United States Troops, rescuing forty-seven men, women and children besieged by Indians after the Cascade massacre.

45.5 MILES, Cascade Locks, which connected the middle and lower Columbia River, were built by the Federal Government. Work was started in 1884, and they were first used in 1898.

Washington Irving in writing of Robert Stuart's passage of the rapids in 1812, calls the Cascades "the piratical pass of the river," and that "before the commencement of the portage, the greatest precautions were taken to guard against lurking treachery or open attack."

Skilled Indian Paddlers or French-Canadian boatmen were sometimes able to shoot the Cascade rapids successfully, particularly during spring freshets, but customarily even the most daring disembarked and portaged their cargoes. Prior to the building of the Barlow road in 1846 all travelers seeking passage to the lower Columbia or Willamette Valleys halted at the Dalles, disembarked their wagons, loaded them upon rafts and steering the crude barges down the Columbia to the Cascades, docked at the Cascades and portaged wagons and goods around the dangerous white water. Ropes used as shore lines guided the rafts to safety.

Across the river from Cascade Locks, on March 26th, 1856, there sounded a horrifying war cry, settlers were shot, some scalped; men, women and children fled down the river a mile to the old middle

Block House at Sheridan's Point for protection. Col. Wright arrested Chief Chenoweth and eight other Indians, tried them by military court, and hanged them where the massacre occurred. The chief in vain tried to buy his freedom by offering young squaws, ponies and furs. He then put on a stolid Indian attitude and exclaimed, "Nika wake quash memaloose" (I am not afraid to die). On the scaffold, he gave an unearthly war hoop, possibly thinking other Indians might hear and rescue him, but in vain. The eight others were executed the next day.

Across the river is Stevenson, Wash., county seat of Skamania County, signifying, "Place of Peace and Repose." Early pioneers, the first coming in 1835, came overland as far as The Dalles, 92 miles east of Portland, where they would load their household goods and wagons on rafts and float down the Columbia River to Stevenson. The oxen and cattle were driven down "The Old Oregon Trail," on this side of the river, which the Indians called "The Trail of the Medicine Men." The animals were then ferried across, the wagons rebuilt and reloaded, to be driven five or six miles below the rapids, where they would again be loaded on rafts to float down to Fort Vancouver, the earliest inland Hudson Bay Trading Post, founded in 1825.

47 MILES, Columbia District Ranger Station, maintained by the U. S. Forestry Service, for the patrol of the Columbia River Gorge, from Multnomah Falls to a point just this side of Hood River. Trails have been constructed through the forest and are ridden by patrolmen during the fire season, from May 15th to October 1st.

55 MILES, Wyeth, Oregon. Nathaniel J. Wyeth's efforts as a fur trader in the Oregon country was the beginning of the end of the British monopoly in Oregon (Hudson Bay Fur Co.). He began operations in much the same way Astor did. He sent his goods for the Indian trade around Cape Horn in a ship that sailed from Boston in the fall of 1831, and set out with a small party to go overland and meet the vessel at Vancouver. This ship was wrecked in the Sandwich Islands. The second ship, "The May Dacre," sailed late in the year 1833 and entered the Columbia River September 17th, 1834.

55.8 MILES, Shell Rock Mountain, elevation 2,068 feet, and Wind Mountain across the river. Geologists say that these two mountains of sliding basaltic blocks and fragments were once one mountain through which the Columbia has since cut its way. An Indian legend for the naming of Wind Mountain is that the Great Spirit made a rule that no Indian should teach the white man to fish. A party of white men prevailing on the Indians, learned how to catch salmon at Wind Mountain. The Great Spirit, becoming angry started a whirlwind around the mountain that has been blowing ever since.

57 MILES, Starvation Falls, so called because of a train blockaded by snow at this point in the winter of 1884-5.

66 MILES, Hood River, a beautiful little city of 3,500 inhabitants, situated at the entrance of the world famous Hood River Apple Valley. Apples are shipped east via the Union Pacific Railroad to all parts of the United States and west through the Port of Portland to the ports of the world, at the rate of 3,500,000 boxes a year.

The Mount Hood Loop Tour continues from here, crossing Hood River, a beautiful mountain stream, which has its source in Hood River Glacier at the base of Mount Hood.

The waters of Hood River are utilized in the municipal hydro-electric plant to generate light and power for the City of Hood River and the surrounding territory.

The Hood River Apple Valley is irrigated with the waters from the glaciers of Mount Hood.

The soil in this valley is a loose ash composition which will not hold water, so irrigation is necessary. The irrigation system is owned and operated by the farmers, through the Hood River Apple Growers Association. Each farm is allowed one inch of water to the acre, every twenty-four hours during June, July and August. The average cost is $6.00 per acre a year for maintenance of water troughs, ditches and canals. It is necessary to spray the trees about seven times a year. There is an average of forty to sixty trees to the acre with an average yield of six hundred boxes per acre.

102 MILES, Sahale Falls, a Chinook Indian word, signifying "High and Lofty." This is one of the most picturesque falls of the entire drive.

104 MILES, Bennett Pass, elevation 4,674 feet, the highest point reached on the Mount Hood Loop Road. This is the point reached by Mr. Bennett in searching for the best place to build a road across the Cascades.

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The World's Finest Roses . . .

grown in the shadow of Mt. Hood in deep, rich Columbia River silt, which produces husky No. 1 plants for America's gardens.

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108 MILES, White River Glacier, one of the most interesting stops on the Mount Hood Loop Road. A rustic bridge spans the White River on the Terminal Morraine of this mighty glacier. A temporary bridge was used for several years after the completion of the Mount Hood Loop Road because the river would change its course with each new freshet and carry the bridge away.

Some years ago the highway engineers decided the river had cut a permanent channel, but later it has overflowed its banks and covered this bridge with four feet of sand and rock . It hurled great boulders in the air and carried away everything in its path.

109 MILES, Barlow Pass, elevation 4,160 feet. This is the old Barlow Road, the first road built across the Cascade Mountains and for many years used by the pioneers to enter the Willamette Valley. The building of this road was as important to this country as the coming of the railroad.

111.5 MILES, Buzzards Point, where a wonderful view of Mount Hood may be had.

114 MILES, Timberline Road leaves the Mount Hood Loop Highway at this point for the 6 mile climb up a road considered to be an engineering marvel. It affords the sightseer a breathtaking view of the Cascade Mountain Range. Timberline Lodge, Internationally famous and erected at the cost of $1,750,000.00 was dedicated by the late President Roosevelt. The recreation area surrounding the Lodge and encompassing 600 acres of wild flowers and fabulous ski runs 3½-4 miles in length, is high lighted by the installation of one of the longest single line chair lifts in the world. The chair lift affords the tourist and skier alike transportation up the slopes of Mount Hood one mile to famed Silcox Hut, the hand hewn structure called the last outpost by the mountain climbers. Silcox Hut was dedicated in 1939 by the late King Gustav of Norway, and is visited by a quarter of a million people each year. From Silcox Hut one may view scenic wonders of the Northwest.

In the immediate vicinity of Timberline Lodge may be seen some of the outstanding studies of mountain wild flowers, covering 145 species. A very popular service offered by the Lodge are the many guided tours to natures' gardens of wild flowers as well as the majestic water falls that cascade down from the giant glaciers. To those fortunate enough to spend 3-4 days at the Lodge the overnight pack trips afford a true taste of western hospitality. For that once in a lifetime thrill the ascent to the summit of Oregon's highest peak, Mount Hood, proves a trip long remembered.

☆ ☆

Fairchild Fruit and Cider Stand,

in the heart of beautiful Hood River Valley. Home grown fruit and delicious old-fashioned sweet apple cider. Novelties, post cards and souvenirs.

O. A. and NONA L. FAIRCHILD, Props.

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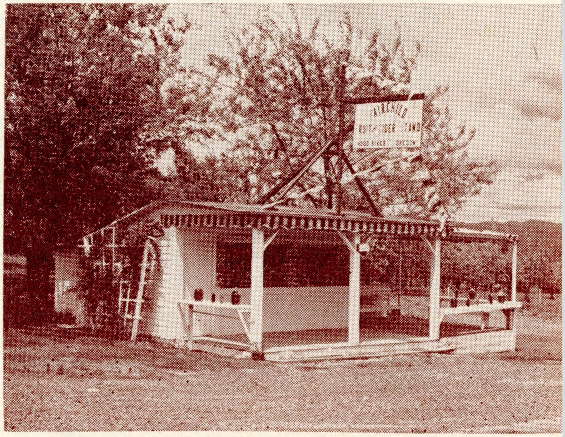

Mt. Hood from Lost Lake near Hood River
11,245 Ft.

The Lodge is one of the finest mountain resorts in the world and provides accommodations for guests during the entire year. Available for guests are facilities for riding, climbing, fishing, skiing, swimming, skating and golfing.

Troops were ordered to round up all Indians in the Mount Hood region and place them on the reservation. This was done but in retaliation for loss of their hunting grounds, the natives returned and set fire to timber of the entire region. This area is now known as the Indian Burn and each year Indians return to the burned over district to pick berries. A portion of the district has been reforested by the State of Oregon.

116 MILES, Airial Tramway. Tramway was started in 1948 and is owned and operated by a group of Portland sports enthusiasts.

125 MILES, Rhododendron, a summer camp in a setting of flowering rhododendrons, which grow wild in this area.

127 MILES, Zig Zag River, which has its source in Zig Zag Glacier on Mount Hood, well named for the zig zag course it follows. For natural beauty, this rushing mountain stream is unsurpassed.

145 MILES, Sandy, Oregon. From here and into Portland, the road winds through a fertile valley, with the snow-covered peaks, rose-tinted in the background, completing a tour long to be remembered.

DON'T LEAVE Without Seeing . . . Oregon

MT. HOOD Timberline Lodge

All-year playground center —America's most distinctive mountain resort . . . beautiful, luxurious Timberline Lodge, mile-high on the slopes of 11,000-foot Mt. Hood . . . in a setting of breath-taking scenic splendor. Timberline Lodge . . . a "must see" attraction on your

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Managing Director

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Fun for you - - all year through

You'll enjoy your stay at Timberline, Riding, fishing, golfing, climbing . . . nationally famous ski trails, the world's longest ski lift. Dine . . . dance . . . or just relax in the magnificent new Ram's Head Lounge. There's always something doing at Timberline! Luxurious accommodations . . . modest rates . . . rooms available.

"The Hotel with the Friendly Atmosphere."

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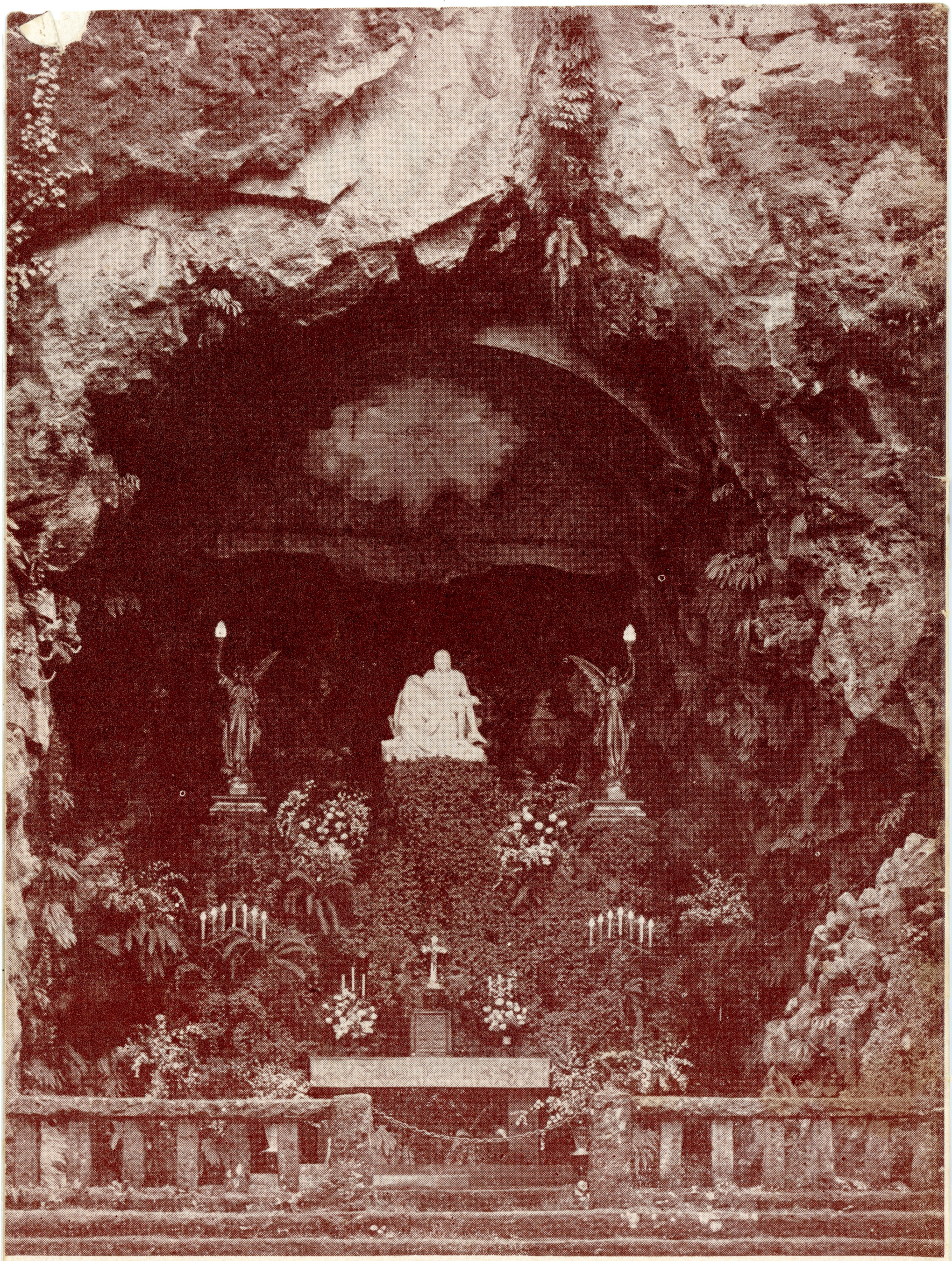

Sanctuary of Our Sorrowful Mother

Portland, Oregon